FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Oct. 25 .- Seldom has there been a olitical vacation marked by so much political activity as the present. In the speeches delivered during the past ten days there is the material for many letters, were one disposed to write them. Two leading members of the Government, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cross, have made half a dozen harangues between them. Sir William Harcourt had preceded them with speeches far more brilliant and effective; embodying perhaps the most damaging attacks on the policy of this Government that recent days have witnessed; and which remain. even after Lord Sal sbury has been heard, without any substantial and sufficient answer. Lord Hartington kept up the fire last night with a strong and temperate address; and to-day Mr. Bright is to speak. Mr. Parnell-if he may be named in such company-has been stumping ireland for a mouth, and Mr. Gladstone, after a brief holiday in Italy, has been talking to French and Russian reporters in Paris; unable to wast till he got home before resuming his endless, yet always weighty discourses, to his countrymen, and the world in general, on things human and divine. Yet out of all this fluency and flood of words one need quote but little in dealing with the essential facts of to-day's situation. A man who tries to make his way amid this huge collection of orations may complain, like the rustic, that he cannot see the town for the multitude of houses. But with patience, and with due time for digestion, the reader of them may arrive at one or two general ideas on the condition of this country.

Personal influences in an aristocratic State like England count for so much that one may be ex-cused for thinking that Lord Derby's new departure is not the least significant fact in the great Lancashire demonstrations, of which Sir William Harcourt and Lord Hartington on one side, and Lord Salisbury on the other, are to all appearance the central figures. It was announced with some can tion a fortught ago that Lord Derby, whose alienation from the present Ministry was known to be comp ete, was meditating an alliance of some sort with the Liberals. Lord Derby himself said nothing. Nobody pretended to quote any declaration made by him. The papers took the matter up, and argued it in their usual half-commiscient, half-conjectural style. The Liberals bailed the new convert. The Conservative organ, which seldom lacks courage for a plump contradiction of unpleasant announcements, while admitting that Lord Derby was not likely to be found supporting the present Government again, denied that he had gone over to the enemy, or would be found cooperating with them. It was not decided that Sir William Harcourt had been Lord Derby's guest, or that it was from Knowsley that the Liberal orator had set out for Southport and Liverpool where his speeches were delivered. It could not be denied that Lord Hartington, about to visit Manchester on a similar errand, had been asked by Lord Derby to make Knowsley his headquarters. No more could it be pretended that Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby's brother-in-law, had received any similar invitation In this case, the omission might be set down to the known personal estrangement between the two men, so closely connected in recent days by ties of marriage and ties of posities. Lord Derby has never spoken to Lord Salisbury since the memorable occasion in the House of Lords when the present Foreign Minister thought it proper and decent to compare his predecessor to Titus Oates,

But there is, in fact, no reason for weighing probabilities or discussing motives in this case. I am not bound to unitate the decorous reserve practised by the Liberal papers in welcoming Lord Derby's accession to the Liberal ranks. I am at liberty to say without qualification of any kind that Lord Derby has east in his fortunes with the Liberal party; that he has not only broken finally with the Conservatives but has definitively joined their adversaries; that he is henceforth, to all intents and purposes, as much a Liberal as Lord Hartington himself. Nobody contests the value of the service Sir Wilham Harcourt rendered to his party-

should say to his country, also-by his recent speeches. But he rendered a still more solid service when be arranged with Lord Derby the terms on which he was to take his place on the front Opposition bench in the Lords. The people of are quick witted in such matters. The London papers might debate about it as much as they liked. But Lord Derby's neighbors understood perfectly well what had happened when Sir William Harcourt drove to the Liverpool Reform Club in Lord Derby's carriage. The liveries and arms of the house of Stanley, they knew, were not at the service of political opponents on a great political occa-sion. I need only add, on equally good authority, that when Lord Derby sent his invitation to Lord Hartington, the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, to stay at Knowsley, he did it with full knowledge of the inference that would be drawn from it, and with the intention that this inference should be drawn.

The first effect of this new alliance will be to modify the political complexion of Laucashire. The four divisions of that populous and powerful county now return eight Conservatives to the House of Commons, and not a single Liberal. In Northeast and Southeast Lancashire the Tory seats were won by comparatively narrow majorities, with the whole influence of the Stanleys on that side. Spite of Reform Bills and the Ballot, that influence was, and is, very great, and there can be little doubt that its transfer to the Liberal side at the next general election will result in dividing-to say the least-the representation now entirely devoted to Lord Beaconsfield's Government. In North Lancashire, Lord Derby's brother. Colonel Stanley, holds what may seem to be a safe seat. But when Colonel Stanley saw fit to accept the Secretaryship of War on his brother's retirement from the Foreign Office, he cast off all hope of future support from the head of the house which he abandoned. The two men have since been barely on speaking terms, and should North Lancashire be contested by a Liberal, the Stapley influence will be thrown against the candidate who bears the name of Stanley. These may seem local details and and I don't dwell on them. But they are no more local than the influence of the Ohio election on the next Presidential election is local.

And the next election in England, though pobody knows when it will occur, is in everybody's mind, It is with reference to that election that all this political agitation is going on. A Tory organ said this week that there will be no dissolution this year, and nobody expects it. The general feeling is that Lord Beaconsfield will hold on to the uttermost legal limit of his power. Some careful observers think he will prefer to dissolve and appeal to the country next July. Much will depend on the turn of events, the condition of trade, the prospects of the next harvest, and the state of foreign affairs as well as of India and other out lying provinces of the British Empire; and of Ireland also, it must be added. But whether the interval between this and a dissolution be long or short, it will be in effect one protracted electioneering campaign. It is with reference to th verdict of the country upon the past five years of Tory Government that the meetings of this week and the last have been held. As for Lord Salisbury. the most that could be looked for from him was an adroit defence of the foreign and Indian policies, with both which his name is now associated. desence, for you cannot but have remarked that the monthpieces of this Government, once so aggressive and even arrogant, are reduced at last to an apologetic tone. Lord Salisbury's leading trait of character is surely not humility; yet Lord Salisbury's speech is, in effect, a humble speech. ite is trying to prove that the great enterprises of the Govern ment of which they once boasted are not, as the country is beginning to believe, a series of failures pregnant with future mischief. And his success, in the judgment of men who are not partisans, is any

To that same class of men-the men who call in

themselves moderates-it was expected that Lord Hartington would address himself. They are the en who are supposed to be able to turn the scale. They are timed, peaceable, devoted to their country, but not eager to see their country entering rashly either upon domestic reforms or foreign adventures They overthrew Mr. Gladstone in 1874, because they were alarmed by his advances toward what they called radicalism at home. They are meditating whether they will not do as much by Lord Beaconsfield, whenever he shall give them a chance, on account of his turbulent and hazardons and costly neasures abroad. Lord Derby has always been looked up to by this class as a safe leader. Lord Hartington they have been inclined to accept for a similar reason, and there can be no doub! that the votes of many of this class will be given to a party which now for the first time numbers both Lord Derby and Lord Hartington among its chiefs. Yet apprehend that Lord Hartington's speech has done little to conciliate them, and it is still an open question whether he may not find it necessary to accept the terms which the Radicals have been seeking to impose on him as a condition of their continued G. W. S. allegiance.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE FEELING OVER NEW-YORK. SOMETHING OF A DISAPPOINTMENT TO BOTH PARTIES-SPECULATIONS AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS ON MR. TILDEN'S CANDIDACY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- Strong hopes have all along been entertained among Republicans in Washington, although among the bet er informed they have hardly had the force of a belief, that the result of the Ohio election would find its counterpart in that of New-York, that is, that the whole State ticket would be elected. The doubts have been grave enough to curb all disposition to indulge in prospective boasting among members of that party, but they have also served to stimulate them to greater efforts in the use of influences which are legitimately wielded from Washington. The Democrats have from the first pursued their usual course, and have maintained and still maintain an apparent confidence that the event is favorable to their party. The actual state of affairs this morning was therefore such as to disappoint both parties, since neither seemed destined to realize what it had allowed itself to hope for. This evening, however, the feeling among Republicans becoming exuberant. They reflect that the Legislature is saved, with an in creased majority. The Governorship is won bodily from their opponents, while there is an even chance for the remainder of the State ticket. All these, in addition to the pronounced Republican victories in all doubtful directions, are upon reflection thought to be enough to warrant much rejoicing. Since the first reports were received last evening probably a greater number of prominent and thoughtful Republicans have visited the rooms of THE TERBUNE than have met at any other place in this city, and the drift of comment upon the generai result, with its bearings upon the political future, has been varied and interesting.

Conceding that the State ticket, from the Lieutenant-Governor down, is lost to the Republicans, the Democrats, it is said, will only make their little success a rope with which to strangle themselves in Congress during the Winter, and that it will be much easier for Republican tacticians to keep them to the issues they raised during the extra session than it would have been if the flood had left them nothing to cling to.

The probable effect upon Mr. Tilden's perpetual candidacy is a subject of universal comment, and indeed is considered the objective feature of the entire contest. Opinions upon the matter run to extremes in both directions, many thoughtful politicians a serting that the defeat of his candidate for cans a serting that the defeat of his candidate for Governor, his own personal representative on the ticket, sends him quietly to sleep with Thurman, while others equally skilled in casting political horoscopes believe that it renders him more than ever a party necessity, and that, in spite of his ciphers, in spite of his railroad grabbing and his eyasion of the revenue laws, and in spite of the bit-ter curses of almost every prominent man of his ter curses of almost every prominent man of his own party, he will saddle himself upon the conven-tion and ride it to its death.

# GENERAL GRANT'S ALLEGED MESSAGE.

A DENIAL BY GENERAL SHEEMAN. INV TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRUBENS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- With reference to a Chicago dispatch, printed in THE TRIBUNE to-day, to the effect that General Sherman had written to a military friend in Chicago that General Grant would issue an important message to his fellowcountrymen on his arrival in that city, General Sherman said to a correspondent of The Tribune this evening that he had never heard of General Grant's "important message" until he read to-day's TRIBUNE. He added that the only communication TRIBUNE. He added that the only communication he had received from General Grant since the arrival of the latter at San Francisco was a telegram regarding the unveiling of the Thomas statue in this city. General Sherman said he was curious to see and would be very glad to receive a copy of the letter which he is said to have written to his "military friend" in Chicago, General Sherman also said that he does not know whether General Grant and he received to the said that he does not know whether General Grant will be present at the unveiling of the Thomas statue or not.

# WASHINGTON NOTES,

Captain Chandler, in a rejort to the Navy Department, mentions as part of his instructions about Samoa frem Rear Admiral Rogers a telegram sent to the Ad miral from the Secretary of the Navy as follows: "Dis-turbances at Samoa. Send vessel to protect edizens in rights acquired by treaty. Avoid complications" He continues: "I have endeavored to the best of ability to avoid complications and to protect Americans; but I think that a well-educated, honest lawyer, without the privilege of engaling in business, is the only man that can properly represent our Government as confilment, for it requires one well versed in law and diplomacy to meet and cope with complicated scate of affairs now existing." miral from the Secretary of the Navy as follows: "Dis-

The United States Consul at Tien Tsin, China, in a dispatch to the Department of State, reports that two English physicians have had remarkable success in their practice in the royal family, leading to an impense ocactice among the common people. The Viceroy has practice among the common people. The viceroy as-established a free dispensary, and placed one of the doc-tors at its head. The whole expense is borne by the Viceroy. He has also noticed favorably Miss Howard, M.D., an American lady, who holds single rank among the physicians of Pekinz. This liberal and numane course by the for most among the Empire will do much to break down the prejudices of the neople. This is only one illustration of the enterprise and progressive spirit of the Vergey.

### ATTEMPTING TO KILL HIS WIFE. WOMAN SHOT DOWN IN OLIVER ST. LAST NIGHT-

HER WOUND PROBABLY FATAL. Last might shortly after 10 o'clock John Maddi, a barrender at No. 26 Canal-st, entered the room at No. 64 Ohver-st., where his wife Catharine was lying in Led, and immediately fired two shots at her from a revolver. Madil's aim was bad and he missed the woman, who fied screaming into the street, pursued by husband. In the street Madell again fired, and with probably fatal effect. The ball struck his victim in the back, between the shoulders, and took an upword direction. Modell was immediately arrested by Officer Thomas Barrett, who was on post in the Luy, and locked up in the Oak Street Station. Mrs. though was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, a most precarious condition. Manili is thirty-two years of are, and his wife twenty-six. A divorce suit is pending between them, and they have for some time inveducers. The cause assigned for the attempted morder is jealousy. Madili appeared to be under the influence of leguer. It is said that Mrs. Madili is the mother of two children. where at 1 o'clock this morning she was desirious and in

# THE FIRST SNOW STORM.

Lowering temperature in this neighborhood ast evening was followed by the first snow slotm of the eason, which set in shortly after 10 o'clock and con tinued with slight intermission until toward morning At 1:30 a.m., the fall had reached a depta of about an inco. It melled rapidly and the prospect appeared to be that the snow would turn to rain.

THE LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL CON-VENTION.

Lewistown, Penn., Nov. 5.-The National Lattieran Sunday-school Convention organized this morning. The principal subjects discussed during the day were home and foreign missionary work. And the inauguration of steps toward a more thorough and larger field of operation.

TERRIBLE EXAMPLE.-Tall Bachelor: Well, Trotter, my noy, now are you'l Small Benedict; On, only very dicker; Pve not a lot or trouble at home; the two kids have got the wincoping-congo, and the missus ain't well, and her temper is awini.—[Judy. THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

REVIEWING THE CONTEST OF TUESDAY. FEELING OF MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES OVER THE RESULTS-DELAY IN THE RETURNS-TALK AT THE CITY HALL-SCENES AND OPINIONS

AT STATE COMMITTEE-ROOMS. The remarkable delay in getting the returns in this city, due to the great number of scratched and pasted tickets, left many of the results of the election doubtful yesterday. Expressions of opinion obtained from members of the various political organizations were influenced by this uncertainty. There was a diversity of views concerning the effect of the election on the future of Tammany Hall, but a general impression prevailed that Mr. Tilden's power was broken. The gloom of the Robinson men was shown by the disappearance of their State Committee, and by many other signs. There were many visitors at the rooms of the Republican State Committee, who expressed great satstaction with the success of Mr. Cornell, and were much encouraged as to the prospects of other Republican candidates by the news received during the day by the Committee.

### AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS. HOW THE RESULTS WERE LOOKED UPON BY COM-

MITTEEMEN AND OTHERS-MORE FAVORABLE RE-

PORTS COMING IN-DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS. The day after the election was very different yesterday from most election Wednesday's. The re-turns came in so slowly that the interest and the doubts of public spirited citizens were prolonged almost a day beyond the ordinary time. There were many callers at the Republican Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the afternoon. General Arthur, chairman of the State Committee, was carry on hand, notwithstanding that he had presided a good part of the night at the dispatch table. The entire force of chambermaids and scrub-women of the note; seemed to have been turned cose in the committee rooms, waile the members of the committee fled with their archives into the remotest toom of the set and gave the other rooms to the army of cieaners. Secretary E. M. Johnson was present and will not return to his come at Onconta, probably before Friday. He and General Arthur had considerable business to transact. Even a State Committee cannot retire to us interval of private life without an ordinary business "closing out," a mixture of impatience and drudgery. It is a number of years since a State Committee has pushed a canvass with such enthusiastic and constant effort. More energy and vigilance were put into the direction of the committee's affairs, and almost as many speakers put into the field as ordinarily appear during a Presidential canvass.

General Arthur felt hopeful of the election of the body of the State ticket, but declined " to shoul before he was out of the woods." He thought that Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Ward would run ahead of their colleagues on the body of the ticket, and would therefore have a fair chance of election even if Mr. Hoskins and General Carr were defeated. Mr. Johnson was very confident that the body of the ticket had been slected. Register John Fitch was disposed to give up the body of the ticket as lost. However, he felt very joyiui over what the Republicans had accomplished and secured that the result rendered imperative the nomnation of General Grant next year. Assistant District Attorney William A. Herring said he expected to find that the counties in the Western part of the State had given the State ticket much larger majorities than were at first reported, and that Mr. Cornell's plurality would be considerably increased as the returns came in; also that the chances for the body of the ticket would like-

wise improve. A prominent Republican said in reference to the talk about a trade between the Republicans and Tammany Hall, and the assertions that the Republicans had not kept their agreement, that the results disproved any such reports of alliance or bad faith. Those Keily men who votes for Mr. Cornell did so for the purpose of making their individual votes count two each against Robin-The returns from the city districts showed that both the Republicans and the Kelly men had voted with their own parties for the candidates generally. A year ago it was reported that the Republicans and made a trade with Tammany Had out when it came time to name the candidates the Republicans joined hands with the Anti-Tammany party and defeated Tammany.

Henry E. Abeli was told by a Democrat yesterday norming that he had voted the last time with his party and hereafter should vote with the Republicans. Another Democrat said to John R. Lydecker: "I am other Democrat said to John R Lydecker: "I am through with the Democratic party, and from this time forward intend to be one of the Solid North against a Solid South." Haif a dozen other Democrats taked to Mr. Lydecker in the same spirat. He thought the result, so far as the Democrats were cencerned, was a hand-come victory for John Kelly. The Roomson and Tiden party had rated Kelly's influence at too low a figure, and committed the positical binneer of turning fammany men out of office for doing just what their predecessors had regularly done selver them. Police Commissioner Wheeler said that John Kelly had won a great personal victory, even if it did not result in a political trumper. He said he should not be surprised to see Kelly at the lead of the Democrate organization of the city another year.

morning Senator Strainan had what he believed to be authentic returns from every election district of his Senate District, and he was able to make out for himself a majority of mont 300. Yesterday afternoon the re-turns were reported to show that he was defeated by about 90 voics.

EVENING REPORTS AND COMMENTS. In the evening, at the Flfth Avenue Hotel, the corri-

lors which had been thronged with auxious "oliticians on other days, seemed to be given over to owners of Colorado mining lands, fifteen of whom were pointed out at one time; and the value of claims and the prices of stocks were the topics of conversation where the prospects of candi-dates and the interests of the State and Nation had been almost the only prominent matters of discussion

efore.
About half-past 7 o'clock a dispatch was received by ineneral Arthur from The Albuny Evening Journal flive, saying that there was ground for hope that the nurre Republican State ticket had been elected. This away was received with great exultation by the Repub-

General Arthur from The Allony Evening Journal offlice, saying that there was ground for hope that the entire Republican State licket had been elected. Tais news was received with great exultation by the Republicans to whom it was communicated. A little later Alderman Morris entered the hotel and informed his irrends that Robert Straham and been elected, thougo the first reports had announced his detect, and a good deal of confidence was expressed that the situation would continue to improve as fulier and more accurate returns should come in.

Solon B. Smith, secretary of the Republican County Committee, who called at the State Committee rooms, said in answer to acveral questions: "Such an election was probably never known before in New York City, Nearly 50 per cent of the tickets, except in the lower wards of the city, were citner scratched or pasted. No; I know positively that there was no secret trade with Tammany Hall. I have been asked that question a number of times. I am certain there was no trade. The ballots cast settle that question definitely. The vote for the Republican county ticket cors not vary widely from the vote for Hossins. Tammany's county ticket received ascut the same vote as Joan Kelly. This talk of a trade host the Republican ticket a good many votes. It led many Requiblicans to vote the entire R-binson ticket. The report was tails. If there had been a trade Kelly would mave elected his councy ticket.

"The result in the city is a great vice ory for John Kelly, not withstan Ing that he has lost the county offices. He keeps blants his office, and I think that a year from now I ammany Hall will be the principal Democratic organization of the city. It effect anally kills Mr. Tiden's cambrature for the Presidency, because it snows that he ca

M. Astor."

Taste was a great deal of talk about the unique features of the election, the large proportion of pasted and scratched ballots and the difficulties and perplexates of the count. The Rev. Mr. Roy (colored), who was an Inspector of Election in the XXIId Assembly District, said they did not complete the count at his polling place until 3 o'clock in the morning. They got into one smart that requires an hour's time to untangle. At the nearces election district to his the count was not completed before 4 o'clock in the morning.

es ejection district to a the conversation during the day he fore 4 o'clock in the morning.

A peculiar feature of the conversation during the day and even mg was the frequency with which this sentiment was expressed: "Wed, one thing is certain. We must have Grant or Blame for our Presidential candidate next year."

### OPINIONS AT THE CITY HALL VIEWS OF ALDERMEN AND OTHERS-EXPRESSIONS

BOTH OF TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY SENTI-MENTS-THE MAYOR RETICENT AND SOLEMN-ALDERMAN SHELLS SHOCKED. There was a good deal of discussion among

the ponticians at the City Hall yesterday over the resales of the election, and a wide difference of opinion as strengthened herself," said ex-Alderman Purroy, wh had tust had a long private conversation with Controller Keily. The Controller was invisible to reporters, excusing himself by sending out word that he was too busy to talk, but an attendant volunteered the information that Mr. Keily was well satisfied with the defeat of Tilden and Robinson. "I think he accomplished as much as he expected," said this person, "and if Mr. Tilden attempts to come forward again next year, Mr. Kelly will surely defeat him." "We have shown grea strength," added Mr. Purroy, "and have satisfactority tensonstrated that with a united party we could hav carried the State by a large majority. Perhaps, if the Republicans had had a more satisfactory ticket in the field they would have done better. The same thing can

be said for the Tammany local ticket. I recarded defeat as certain when that ticket was nominated, and I advised Mr. Croker against accepting a place on it."

E. D. Gale and other Tammany officials said that they did not think the Republicans had used them fairly. " If they helped us elect our county ticket," they said, "we would have had something to fight Tilden with next year." "Yes," said a prominent Tammany adherent, who did not wish to be quoted. "Tilden will try and force himself on the party notwithstanding that he cannot earry the State. He has the party organization in his hand, and if he is not nominated for the Presidency he will come home and strangle the nominee whoever he may be. We fight openly, and if Mr. Tilder should buy a nomination we will defeat him, but if he fails he will try and secretly give this State to the Republicans. As long as he is alive he is bound to be the

curse of the Democratic party." "I never saw money used like it was used yesterday," said Alderman Sheils. "I have seen a good deal of it about the poils in times past, but the Robic on men yesterday overdid anything within my knowledge or experience. The amount of money they displayed and the unbinshing manner in which they used it, was more than

"We have not lost much in the city after all," said James Martin, Controller Kelly's private secretary. We had nothing to lose in the County Clerk's office, as that was taken away from us long ago, and the Sheriff's office has been so divided up that it has been of no par-

that was taken away from us long ago, and the Sheriff's office has been so divided up that it has been of no particular benefit to Tammany Hall for some time. The Robinson-Tilden party has lost its power in this State, as it long ago lost the confidence of the people. Mayor Cooper has been so ready to remove officials elected by the people, he had better now look to his own head. There are charges enough ready against him to cause his removal from office by any impartial Governor. It think Cooper must go." "Yes," and Alderman Parroy, "he will never serve out his term."

The Board of Aldermen will have a majority against the Mayor and thus will prevent the confirmation of any more Tilden officials. The Tammany men claimed yeaterday that the next Legislature would see that the Tilden officials wrong mily placed in the Folice Board and elsewhere were promptly ejected. Folice Commissioners MacLean and Morrison are carticularly hat d by Tammany Hall adherents. Under all the talk of Mr. Kelly's supporters, a feeling of despondency over the future of Tammany Hall could be detected, and one prominent adherent said confidentially: "Mr. Kelly is secure in his pince, but what is left for us, and what is the organization going to live on!" and he snrugged his shoulders in a doubtful manuer.

The Mayor's office has been a Tilden centre during the campang. Early and late the local Tilden lenders have been wont to congregate in secret consultation in that place. Yesterday few of these persons appeared, and a gloom seemed to settle over even the clerks in the office. "I think they have counted Robinson out," said one of these leaders, "as they are holoing back the returns from the State to count out the rest of the ticket. Well, it John Kelly has defeated Robinson, he has done it by pulling the temple down on himself. His career as a Democrat is ended, and Tammany Hall will soon pass mto other hands. We could get control of it now if we desired, but we don't want it," and then probably remembering Mr. Tilden's effort to captur

#### COMMENTS OF REPUBLICANS. WHAT THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTION IS LIKELY TO

BE ON MR. TILDEN AND MR. KELLY-PARTY PATRONAGE-VOTERS KEPT FROM THE POLLS BY

A prominent Republican, who had watched the canvass with great interest but without active par-ticipation, said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that he and poped that one result of the Keily defection from the regular Democracy would be a permanent rupture of the Democratic party in the State; another result that he had noped for was the alienation of the Roman Catholic vote from the Democratic party. One of the greatest obstacles that the Republicans had had to contend against was the continued support by most of the members of a great Church to a great party. Now that the members had learned that it was possible to break away from the regular party nominations, be hoped they would practice this frequently. The effect of the election upon the Democratic party, he said, could not yet be foreioid with anything approaching certainty; it would depend entirely upon the course of the opposing leaders. Undoubtedly the defeat of the Kelly county ticket would enable Mr. Tilden to control the New-York delegation to the Presidential Convention next year, but the strength of Mr. Kelly's vote and the deleat of Mr. Robinson ought to convince Mr. Tilden that control of the delegation in opposition to Mr. Kelly would be of no avail; it remained to be demonstrated whether Mr. Tilden was wise enough to see that he had been permanently defeated.

"But," was asked, "can Mr. Kelly control an equal vote, or any considerable portion of it, if he should prove to have lost the patronage attached to the county

offices !"
"Yes," was the reply. "Mr. Kelly stands now at the head of a faction which he may easily organize into a powerful party. It is a mistake to suppose that a party

"But it has been intimated that the reorganization of mmany Hall may be thought necessary in order to ing it back into harmony with the party," sug-sted a bystander, "and that Tilden may bring it back into harmooy with the party," suggested a by-stander, "and that Tilden may selze the control; will not then the power that Kelly now wields be turn d against him?"
"Well," was the reply, "it is a very complicated matter. The Democrats have a very pretty fight among themselves, and if we are wise we will reap the benefit of it somehow."
The result of the election on the State ticket was under disquision mong a graph of Republican graphical

of it somenow."

The result of the election on the State ticket was under discussion smong a group of Republican gentlemen before the fate of any of the cambinates except Mr. Cornell was known with certainty. "The snow storm in the State," remarked one, "was a heavy blow, and it the ticket is defeated it will probably be found to be due to the weather. The storm raged all over the State above the Highlands; and a comparison of the vote in the large towns with that in the counties where the population is mainly scattered will show how large a proportion of voters was kept from the polis. In all the cities along the mindic of the State the Republican wore was large; when you come to the counties where there are only a few small towns it is small, so far as can be gathered from the returns. The snow sform must be taken into consideration as one of the important elements in yesterday's election."

# A SERIOUS ELECTION QUARREL.

PATRICK MORAN IS SHOT BY THOMAS DALEY-THE ASSAILANT'S ARREST. A fight took place on election night in the

liquor saloon of Patrick Dononue, at Third-ave, and Onehundred-and-eighteenth-st., the persons implicated be ing Patrick Moran, Thomas Duggan, Christopher alias 'Chinty " Mazzochi, and Thomas Daley. Mazzochi and Duggan began the trouble, and then Daley and Moran took part, when Daley shot Moran in the arm, The wounded man fell, and was again shot by Daley in the back, the ball lodging in the pelvic cavity, causing a wound seven inches deep. Datey and his friends then fled, and it was not until yesterday morning that Daley and Mazzochi were arrested at Sixth-ave, and Tairtlethshe harzoom were arrested at Sixth-ave, and Thirlicth-st. In the Harlem Police Court Justice Klibreth com-mitted the presoners to await the re-uit of Moran's in-juries, which are considered by the surgeons of the Ninety-minth Street Reception Hospital to be of a most dangerous character. Moran lives at No. 2,432 First-ave., Daley at No. 165 East One-hundred-and-indexenth-st., and Mozzochi at No. 255 East One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st.

# CONFUSION AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Everything was hurry and bustle and confusion at Police Headquarters yesterday. The returns came in slowly, much too slowly for the anxious men who waylaid the carriers at the door and besieged them with questions to which they expected and received no satisfactory answers. . s the day wore on and no official re' ults were announced, the crowd that clustered on the starways and on desks and tables in the clerk's office grew more restiess, and the police wires were ke at busy sending out inquiries for the missing returns with little success. At nightfall the Caref Clerk's office, which had all day been open only to a few who were able to assest in the work of bringing order out of the confusion of ngures, was still closed, and at the entrance slept a figures, was still closed, and at the entrance slept a weary politician. Commissioners Freech and Wheeler were not at the Central Office at all during the day, though Republic in politicians went in and out of the rooms. Mr. MacLean moved about through the building with his customary fixed smile upon his rips. A TRIBLEN reporter caught him in the corridor.

"Commissioner MacLean," he said, "are you willing to express any views regarding the election?"

"On, no," answered Mr. MacLean, with a laugh; "I never had any views in my life," and he went on his way.

Commissioner Morrison was apparently the least dis-tracted of the Anti-Tanamary son about Headquarters but he also declined to exer ss als views.

### VIOLATING THE ELECTION LAW. While the Assembly ticket was being can-

cassed in the VIth Election District of the Twelfta Ward, Brooklyn, at 12:30 s. m. yesterday, Joseph Rossell, a cierk, of No. 4 tiarnett-st., entered the polling piace and dropped a hundful of bullets among those which were being canvassed. Ween the lickets were 27. The canvassers accordingly refused to canvast Assemblyman in that district. Russell, who is twenty two years old, was streeted. It is a legal that he was embloyed by one of the candidates to play the trick. Before Justice Bloom, in Brookiya, yesterday, William

McKeilop, who lives at Fulton and Henry-ste,, was arrespend for voting it egally in the fat District of the Second Word. He registered from a nonse at York and Fulton-sts, but gave a different restonce when voting. His examination was adjourned until to-day.

DISPLAYING THE RETURNS.

Among the most interesting scenes of Tuesday night were those around the bulletins by which the returns were displayed. An eager crowd was conslantly present in front of The Tribune Building and closely watched the figures as they were shown in a clear and effective way. The electric light which was House Square in a brilliant manner, and gave a light of excellent quality, steady and not crying to the eyes of the spectators. The returns were not given in the confusing manner so common on bulletins, but were so selected and combined as to present the results directly

TEARING UP ELECTION PETURNS. George A. Angele, inspector of election in the Fourteenth Election District of the Hist Assembly District, had fully completed the canvass of the vote in that district Tuesday night, and had prepared a copy of the result to transmit to the Bureau of Election, as required by law. After he had finished the copy John McAleer, age nineteen years, of 233 Mulberry-st., snatched it from his bunds and tore it into pieces. McAleer was charged with the off nee before Justice Morean yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, and was held in default of \$500 ball.

GEORGE O. JONES DISGUSTED.

One of the most disgusted men to be found has night was George O. Jones, who has done most of the work pertaining to the Greenback Labor Committee, and who, a week or two ago, prophecied that Harris Lewis's vote in the State would amount to 150,000. He Lewiss vote in the State, would answer the parallel street of the first leading that the vote had probably reached 60,000, but that it had been drawn off by the other parties; the Irish element in the party, he said, had gone almost solid for Kelly, and had constituted a large portion of his vote in the State.

ROBINSON MEN SILENTLY STEAL AWAY. At the St. James Hotel, no vestige of the Robinson State Committee remained last evening; the doors of the rooms formerly occupied by the members were closed, and the windows of the Tilden Bureau in the adjoining building were dark. A few local politi-cians lingered about the halls, but without any definite

### CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY.

The result of the election of Aldermen in the VIIth District has renewed the Big in-Bliss dispute. Last year Mr. Biglin claimed that George Bliss defeated the Republican candidates, of whom Biglin was one, and an unavailing effort was made to expel Mr. Bliss from the Central Committee. This year it is claimed that Mr. Biglin has deteated the party noninces who were supported by Mr. Bliss, and a paper is in creditation asking the expulsion of Mr. Biglin from the party.

# ARMY REPORTS.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY GENERALS HANCOCK, M'DOWELL AND SCHOFFELD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the At-iantic, in his annual report, among other recommendations, asks attention to a suggestion of Major Arnold as to the propriety of the passage of a law retiring those duance sergeants of the Army who have merited such a privilege by years of continuous meritorious service. oncurs in this and also in the recommendation of the Inspector-General of the division that such a law hould apply to all old and deserving sergeants in the Army line and staff. A sea-wall around Governor's Island is earnestly advocated.

Major-General McDowell's annual report of the mittary operations in the Division of the Pacific is a long and interesting document. He gives a detailed statement of operations in the several departments of that division. He orges an early survey of the new reservation on the Salinas for twose interesting Indians, the Pimas, Mancopas and Papagos. He asks the attention of the War Department to the imperfect armament of the sea-coast defences in his division, the guns being old style, and not sufficient in number or condition. He devotes much space to the subject of rifle practice. The improvement in marksmanship has been very de-

Major-General Schofield, Superintendent and Commandant at West Point, in his annual report says that the instruction in the several departments of the West Point Academy during the past year has been fully up to the previous high standard of the institution, and the progress of the several classes satisfactory. It is gradprogress of the section of the property of the service, and to consume their professional stances in the service, and to consume their professional stances in connection with the practical application of infiltary principles. Without such opportunities little further progress is generally made after leaving the Academy, and muca that has been learned a soon lost. Such opportunities are now presented for a post granuate course of studies to the young officers who are decaded as instructors at West Point, and to how who enjoy the benefits of the Artillery School at Fortress Mouroe. The apportionment of cadetsalps among the States and Territories, at thusks, is so just a feature that it cannot be secrificed for the purpose of securing a lugaer standard of ammission. Yet there seems to be no reason why, if there are any candidates who possess much higher nally yielding to the more enlightened and refined senpowerful party. It is a mistake to suppose that a party is strengthened by patronage. If I had my way, and were a party leader, I would have no such a thur as party patronage. I would have no such a thur as party patronage. I would have real civil service reform—not the kind which means 'heads I win, tails you lose.' In giving out patronage you offend fifty men where you please one man. It was the question of patronage which split the Democrate party in this Sinic, and John Kelly will find himself stronger without it than with it. He can dictate the attitude of the party will not dare to disregard matters, and the party will not dare to disregard the party made after leaving the Academy, and muca tast has been learned as soon lost. Such operations are how presented for a post graumate course of studies to the young officers who are detailed to the young officers who are detailed to as instructors at West Point, and to those who enjoy the benefits of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe The apperionment of cadetsaips among the Store of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe The apperionment of cadetsaips among the Store of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe The apperionment of cadetsaips among the Store of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe The apperionment of cadetsaips among the Store of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe Charles as the property of the party who are detailed to the young officers who enjoy the course of studies to the young officers are now presented for a post graumate course of studies to the young officers who enjoy the course of studies to the young officers was or how presented for a post graumate course of studies to the young officers was or how presented for a post graumate co

It here are any candidates who possess much higher qualifications from the standard requires, they may not be given the full benefit of their superior attainments by being admitted to a higher class in the Academy. He suggests for the consideration of Congress, that the facilities offered by the Military Academy might, at such additional cost, be made available for the education of a considerable number of young men in excess of the annual vacancies in the Army, to be returned to their respective States for service in the organized militia.

Brigander-General Pope, in speaking of the Utes, says it is no longer possible to leave them where they are without constant collision and outrage on the part of both whites and indians. All initiary efforts of the Government to arrest the movement of emigrants to the great Ute reservation usus be both future and prejudenta to both the General Government and the State of Colorano. The time has come when the safety of both whites and Utes demands some change of location for these fundams. He recommends the consolidation of the Utes on the lical waters of the west fora of the Caarna and arong the valley of the Navigo. He condumns the new reservation selected by the commission sent out has year as being open to all the objections to be urged against the present one.

# DISCUSSING MEDICAL SCIENCE.

MEETING OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY - AD-DRESSES OF THE RETIRING AND THE NEW PRE-

The Medico-Legal Society of New-York last evening held its annual meeting for the installation of its newly elected officers. The society holds montally meetings, electing its officers in October, and installin. inem at the November meeting. The valuatory was activered by the retiring president, George H. Yeasonu, who has served in that capacity for two years. He de critical the work accomplished during the past year. Papers and addresses, se said, had been presented on ne following general subjects at the monthly meetings Insantiy; Health in the Public Schools; Public Health; State Medicine, and Malpraetice. These topics and no been treated in a general manner, but their various phases had been examined and many details considered. In closing, the retiring president urged that their proecedings should be made interesting enough to demand the attention of the press. Dr. Charles S. Wood, the president-elect, devoted hi address to the suggestion of grounds to be covered as

he coming year. He aduded to the sandary condition of the schools, and then described the work to be accomplished by a National Board of Health. Care of the I sane, the treatment by courts of those slightly afficted and the state of the water-front of the city water other topics suggested. In speaking of the ass subject Dr. Woos read an article describing the condition of the water-front at the foot of West Twenty-farriest. It was said to be in a bort-ble coolding, owing to fire discharge of sewers at flat point, and stated that during the Succession of the coolding the Succession. said to be in a horrone condition, owing to the discharge of sewers at that point, and stated band during the Sammer the stench arising from the impure matter concered there was simost in-upportable. Dr. Wood said that the formation of the piers was such as to gaine and retain a large amount of impure matter, and that helper amount yets a change must be made.

Before opening the discussion on the paper on "Sint Mentrine—The Relations or the Professions—R sponsibility of Civile and Educational Authorities in the Promotion of Public Health," read by Dr. O'Smittvan at the instance, the Doctor repeated an no tract of it in it the ventuation of public bankings, contactions during and the use and acties of food were the "Principal points." O, H. Yeaman, Dr. Beard, Judys Hall and the A. Delancy took part in the discussion, which was inclosely confined to the subject, but contracted many others of a kentreed nature. Owing of the lateness of the hour the conclusion of the discussion was postponed to the next incesting, as was also the paper which was to mayo occhire of my Dr. Finnell on the "Modle-Lega" Points in the Hall Muraer and Bolender Homicke Cases."

SNAILS AS MEDICINE.-Baron Barthélemy main; asus that suaus are capable of rendering valuate service in most chest complaints, broughdes, asthmaetc., because, in his words, they contain "an mailze sulphur, a little phosphate of time, and eso-cially carbonate, animatized, in solution and to a pascent state in their munitage." His preparations of the article con prise what are termed small syrup, sould boobons, and hel cine, as muchage and powder. For tuese the edibisnail is used, being collected in the vineyards in the South of France during the Fall, and carefully preserved and led during the Winter. M. Burthélemy lays great south of France cuting the Follows, and care they proserve and test during the Winter. M. Barrickens I lays greaters on this feeding, and all follows the reason that these sands are not more generally used as an orticle of the to the fact that their flavor is only properly averaged where they obtain santone food, as, for instance at the vinevards of Southern France and Raily.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ABOLITION AND REFORMS IN CUBA.

Madrid, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1879. In the Senate to-day, the Minister of the Colouies read the Government bill relating to the abolition of slavery in Cubs. He said slavery was contrary to the laws of nature, and could no longer be main. tained in a civilized world. Owing to the impoverished state of the Exchequer it was impossible to pay indemnity to the owners of slaves, and the Gevernment deemed it indispensable that the freed negroes should remain for a certain period under the patronage of their former masters, for by adopting this course the dangers which might ensue from the immediate and simultan-cous emancipation of all slaves would be avoided. The Minister also announced that a bill, embodying con-omic reforms to be introduced in Cuba would soon be presented to the Cortes.

#### ENGLAND AND THE PORTE. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1879.

Sir Austen Layard, the British Minister. semi-officially suggested to the Por e the appointment of Baker Pacha as Governor of the Province of Erzeclared that it was impossible to comply with this proposal; but Baker Pacha might be appointed English Commander of the Gendarmerie in rmenia. Sir Aus-ten has not yet presented any formal note to the Porte concerning the execution of reforms. It is stated that his demands have not been supported by the representa-tives of the other Powers. The Times in a leading ar-ticle says: "We have no reason to suppose that the measures of reform on which Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinoule is including, are beyond the powers of the Turkish Government." The London correspondent of The Manchester Guar-dian say: "The clouds on the pointies in rean in con-sequence of the strained condition of the relation abs-tween England and Turkey may be considered to have vanished. Diplomatic action has resulted in a much more satisfactory condition of things, and the British Mediterranean fleet will not how proceed to Turkish Mediterranean fleet will not how proceed to Turkish his demands have not been supported by the representa Mediterranean fleet will not now proceed to Turkish waters."

#### THE HUASCAR TO BE REFITTED. tonnon, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1879. A Valparaiso dispatch, dated October 12, says

the captured Peruvan surretted ram Hua-car has been towed there, and is about to be refitted and manued by a Chilian crew. The Chilian Government has ordered tuneral honors to the late Rear-Admiral Gran, who commanded the Huascar. THE PARIS PREFECT OF POLICE RESIGNS. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1879. M. Andrieux has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Paris police, because he considers that

## he is insufficiently supported by the Government. President Grey endeavored to dissuade him from such a

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1879.

In Berlin the National Zeitung accuses Russia of complicity in the latest trouble in Afghanistan. It says that papers found at Caoul prove it. It is said,however, that the Czar refused to formush Abdul Re-haman Khan, the pretender to the Afghan throne, with money for the purpose of intriguing among the Afghan

# REPORTED SPANISH SUCCESSES.

HAVANA, Nov. 4 .- It is officially reported that Captam-General Boan o has left the District of Manzanillo completely pacified, and his forces are now engaged in pursuing the insurgents in the Bayamo and Junani Districts. The Jurisdiction of Listungs is re-ported completely quieted by the surrender of 100 in-surgents, half of whom were mounted.

# FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON. Monday, Nov. 5, 1879. The sessions of the Spanish Cortes were reopened to day, and a royal message was read announcing the ap proaching marriage of King Aphenso.

Two large land meetings were held in County Galway, Ireland, on Saturday last. Mesers Parnell and Mitchell Henry were present.

At the political trials at Kieff on the 28th of October one man was sentenced to be hanced. Two men were sentenced to impresonment at hard labor for ten years. The old established Calcutta firm of Calvin, Cowle & Co has stopped payment. Karl Schwartz, proprietor o' cotton spinning mills at Erlangen, Bayarla, has sur-pended. His liabilities are estimated at \$499,550.

A Malta telegram says that Professor Gerbard Roblis's A man a Ceptain so, the German-African Society, having explored the Kufard Ousis, was there set upon and blindered. Professor Roalfs was consequently compelled to return to Benghasi, though he hoped to receive help and compensation from the Turkish Previncial Government.

# DREADFUL SLAUGHTER.

TAMMANY DEAD.

From The World (Anti-Tammany Dem.)

Tuesday's election was the end of Tammany Hall The remains of the "organization" will tester for some time to come in obscure nocks and corners of the city government, but they will more scriously assail the moral sense than the material interests of decent citizens. It behooves decent citizens of all parties and of no party to see to it that no other like "organization" shall ever again rise out of the rains of Tammany Hall to imperil the welfare and disgrace the name of New-York. From The New-York Boy.

The deteat of Robinson involves the rain of tid u's Presidential aspertions. At his interests and claims and hopes were risked in this election. Robinson was forced on the people by Tiden's devices and of our tact his own ambitions. He has get control of the party kneil. It would be worse than manness for a party to ake a candidate who not only cannot carry his own State in a initiand open election in which his nomina-tion was a distinct issue, but whose name divided and defeated the party. Without New-York the Democrati-cannot elect a President. This en has been swept no on the dry sands by a thall wave of popular disguist, and here he will stay to wither and to sarivel into nothing-ness.

# MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

DISEASE FROM HANDLING COIN .- The Bul-Ictin Medical du Nord contains an account by Dr. Man-ouvries of his observations of a disorder to which bank ers' clerks are subject under certain circumstances; that is, it has been repeatedly no locd for years that, after having handled for some days in succession large quantities of silver five-franc pieces, they suffer from outurbances of the respiratory and digestive organs. These disorders are ascribed to a dark greenisa metalite dust, which is raised by taking the coins from the bags in which they are usually kept, weighing them, and outting them ones, this dust impregnating the atmosphere of the room, blackening the skin, and penetrating nto the respiratory and digestive tracts together with ae air and sadva. Dr. Manouvries says that as a rule the air and sailya. Dr. Manouvries says that as a rule this process is only some through at more intervals during the rear and lasts only a few days, so that the berks soon recover their health; but in the wears 1872 and 1874, when the money which had been paid by France to Prussia as indemnity was returned to France tarough in reantile transactions, the clerks spect several weeks in handling the coms, which had not been tagen out of their bags in some years, and the disorder occame more marked than ever.

MORTALITY IN A GENERATION .- A writer in n English moraz nestudies from borta to death the march of an English generation through life, busing his oservations on the registrar's anomal reports. The aunor singles out for illustration a generation of one milion souls, and finds that of these more than one-fourth live years the deaths number less than one-sevents of those in the first five; from ten to life en the average nortality is lower than at any other period; from fifteen o twenty the number of deaths mercases again, espeally among women-at this period, too, the influence of o forty-five, and is responsible for mearly maif the fates; if in thirty-five to forty-five many persent succumb to discase of the important internal organs if fit dive, the militor is but 421.115, at seventy five, 161,124; at civaty five, 38.565; and only 202 reach the

A SIMPLE DIURETIC .- Dr. Balfour in The Edinburg steated Journal, records three cases in which much neft; was florded partents by the catting of raw on one n large quantities. They noted as a disrette in each instance. Case first was a woman who had suffered from a large whote kidney and constriction of the initial valve of the heart; her audomen and sens bad been tapsed several times, but after using onlons as above, size offerms from abdummaria. In the second case the patient suffered from heart disease, errhotte liver and patient suffered from neart disease, cirrholic liver and drows; and in the third case, there was dropsy depending on tumor of the liver. In both the remmay had been used with good results. Both had been previously the ped, parkatives and durietles alike having failed to give relief. All other treatment having failed, recourse was used to the onlines and the mount passed a endity ross from ten or flitten ounces to seventy-eighter 100.

HAIR PIOMENTS.-Chemical science has recently succeeded in extracting the coloring master from human hair. Dilutes sufpingle acid is found to se the best solvent, and there appear to be three coloring pigments-yellow, red and black-all the shades being also produced by the mixture. It seems that in pure colden yellow hair there is only the yellow pigment; la ed hair the red pigment is mixed with more or sess vellow, producing the various shades of red and orange; in dark hair the black is shways mixed with yellow and rad, but the lat er are overpowered by the black-drap-positing that even the blackest hair, such as that of the nearce, contains as much red pigment as the very red-dest hair.